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COUNTRY: COMMUNIST CHINA

DATE DIST. 26 Sept 52

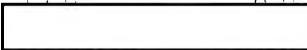
SUBJECT: INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES

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CPW Report No. 37-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA
(Aug. 25-31, 1952)

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1. (1b) SSFA Activities:

Anshan stated (Aug. 29) that a directive of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association pointed out that the Northeast was liberated by USSR forces, so the people of the area owed a great debt to the Soviet, which could be acknowledged by emulation of the Russians in all things. Mukden announced (Aug. 25) that the local SSFA called a meeting to organize 500 persons for services at the Red Army military cemetery, when great enthusiasm was expressed for Red Army liberation troops, and the people realized "they must emulate the unselfish internationalism of the great Red Army martyrs by completing the unfinished tasks of these martyrs."

Mukden said (Aug. 25) that 1,400 people attended an SSFA rally to celebrate liberation of the Dairen-Port Arthur area, with speakers including the Soviet Commander in the area. The Dairen mayor called upon the people "to demonstrate the solidarity of Sino-Soviet friendship by emulating the USSR and following Stalin's brilliant leadership." The Dairen JEN MIN JIH PAO called the Russians the "Elder Brothers of the Chinese," and declared that Sino-Soviet friendship must be strengthened to maintain peace in the Far East.

2. (1c) Emulation of the USSR:

Mukden said (Aug. 27) that members of the Northeast farmers' delegation who spent 3½ months in the USSR praised the mechanization of farming there and called upon the Chinese to imitate the Russians. A woman delegate from Heilungchiang Province commented upon the large number of Russian women working on mechanized farms, and asked that China mechanize her agriculture so women could take a more active part.

3. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Aug. 27) that by adopting Soviet methods the Shanghai Electrical Supply Company had increased production 500 percent. Previously, with many of the workers still insisting upon American and British ideas of management, 40 percent of the motor production had to be redone because of defects.

Mukden reported (Aug. 25) that the Northeast Party Committee had issued important instructions on adoption of Soviet railway techniques to a meeting of 800 railway workers, with several Soviet experts present. The Russian vice chairman of the Chinese-Changchun Railway received an enthusiastic response to his report on adoption of Russian methods in handling the railroad, and the workers were taken on a tour to see their operation.

Mukden announced (Aug. 25) that work started July 10, under the direction of Soviet technicians, on a mechanized 500-bed sanitarium in Sungchiang Province on the Sungari River. When completed, this sanitarium, to which the Northeast Government had contributed four billion yuan, would be one of the finest in China.

Anshan announced (Aug. 26) that cadres had been ordered to correct the situation in the Anshan Steel Mills which led to fulfillment of only five of 13 assignments because of failure to study progressive Soviet experiences. Mukden complained (Aug. 25) that workers had been injured and work delayed in construction projects, and demanded regular inspections. Shanghai (Aug. 27) quoted the HSIN WEN JIH PAO as saying that, despite the establishment of record runs on the lines of the Shanghai Railway Administration, the number of accidents was far above normal.

4. (2a) War Propaganda:

Wuhan stated (Aug. 27) that 20 Christian groups in Wuhan issued a statement protesting attacks on peaceful Korean cities, and calling upon Christians of the world to stop the bombings. Peking (Aug. 27) quoted Alan Winnington as declaring that the

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"Bunker Hill Campaign" was an American fraud and invention, a newspaper stunt with no consideration for the truth in reporting Chinese losses.

Peking (Aug. 25) quoted from American press dispatches in stating that 80 percent of American soldiers in Korea had no battle experience, that ammunition and manpower shortages were seriously affecting U.S. morale, and that American maneuvers in stepping up the fighting could only result in more American deaths. Peking added (Aug. 27) that 43 public leaders in America had demanded an end to Korean hostilities.

5. (2d) Foreign Trade:

Wuhan said (Aug. 26) that 37 local companies shipped 400 tons of sesame seed and 400 tons of tobacco to domestic and foreign markets" during August, while Changsha reported 76 percent increase in import-export trade. Kuming stated (Aug. 25) that "in order to assist the minorities" in the Puerh area of Yunnan, the amount of red tea accepted in payment for a fixed quantity of rice had been changed from three catties to one-third of a catty.

6. (3a) Counterrevolutionary Indications:

Tsinan reported (Aug. 29) that the party committee of Luhsi Hsien, Shantung, had warned peasants to organize patrols for protection of ripening crops and Government granaries against subversive agents. According to Foochow (Aug. 26) peasants in Yungan Hsien were ordered to guard against lawless elements, as they had "slackened their control over landlords." Chungking said (Aug. 27) that cadres had been ordered to mobilize the masses following destruction of grain crops in the Langchung area of northern Szechwan.

Kuming reported (Aug. 26) that transport workers held a rally against labor racketeers who had infiltrated into the unions to spread rumors and cause trouble. Wang Feng-ling, Li Wei-seng, and Liu Wen-pa were sentenced to prison after public trials. Kuming asserted (Aug. 28) that Yunnan minority groups were greatly impressed by the public security exhibition, and declared they would return home to wage a relentless fight against "Chiang Kai-shek and American special agents." One Miao tribesman was quoted as saying: "Some counterrevolutionaries of the Ikuantao spread rumors in our region, saying it would rain oil for 49 days, so we should not try to raise crops or harvest them."

7. (3b) Resistance to Change:

Shanghai said (Aug. 27) that the Shanghai Health Bureau had called a meeting on the development of free medical service for Government personnel, as "the program has met with difficulties."

Peking declared in numeral code (Aug. 27) that a judiciary reform committee had been organized in Peking to purge the judiciary of errors in thinking, as the anti-corruption drive had exposed serious shortcomings. Both new and old cadres were "slaves to old legal concepts," opposed "on the spot trials," and favored landlords, "which unconsciously hampered their work in the people's courts." Peking added (Aug. 28) that judiciary reform committees had been organized in the Northwest and in East China.

Mukden announced (Aug. 25) that in the Dairen-Port Arthur area, reform of the judiciary had begun with classes for cadres. Mukden added (Aug. 28) that investigations showed many cases adjudicated "on old legal concepts." Sian reported (Aug. 30) that in Yinchuan, Ninghsia, older judicial workers were found to be backward in their thinking, and were ordered to correct their thoughts. Chungking announced (Aug. 29) that the judicial reform movement would start locally Sept. 1, with cadres being trained to correct old judicial concepts and establish new ones based on Marxism-Leninism.

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8. (3c) Strengthening Party Controls:

Shanghai announced (Aug. 29) that the local radio would start broadcasting a one-hour program "to strengthen the study of political theories of cadres," and "to satisfy the demands of the masses for more political studies."

Peking announced (Aug. 25) that the Central Government Council had issued a directive on the strengthening of "People's Informers' Offices" and the organization of People's supervisory correspondents. The JEN MIN JIH PAO was quoted as saying that a cart driver, Chang Shun-yu, had been punished for making accusations against a counterrevolutionary, though finally exonerated and rewarded. The new regulations would offer better protection to informers.

Wuhan stated (Aug. 25) that a local meeting had been called to discuss people's letters and complaints, with the Police Bureau announcing that any persons taking revenge against informers would be punished. Wuhan reported (Aug. 27) that two Central and South Government departments had appointed 159 supervisory reporters. Sian announced (Aug. 28) that 150 supervisory reporters had been named locally.

9. (3e) Agricultural Remolding:

Shanghai reported (Aug. 29) that a northern Kiangsu experiment station had demonstrated an electrical irrigation system to handle 1,000 mou of land. According to Tihua (Aug. 25) the Wuyi and Tengnanchiang State Farms of Sinkiang, with the aid of People's Liberation Army units, produced wheat yields up to 1,000 catties per mou. Tihua added (Aug. 27) that a farmers' meeting attended by 620 persons had called for a general struggle against landlords.

Peking reported (Aug. 28) that the Ministry of Agriculture had decided to start in the Northeast and convert a certain percentage of the farm land to mechanized farming each year, as it had been found that mechanization was retarded through the backwardness of peasants and cadres.

10. (4) Border Minorities:

Tihua said (Aug. 25) that minority groups in Sinkiang were studying the Central Government Law on Minority Autonomy, and had promised to "build a new Sinkiang under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party." Tihua added (Aug. 27) that medical units of the People's Liberation Army had given free medical service to 30,000 in the Ili Special District, and organized several classes for midwives.

Kunming reported (Aug. 27) that cadres in the Lunchuang Special District, Yunnan, had been "ordered to assume responsibility for the interminority clash which broke out there." Such clashes were the result of hatreds developed during the Kuomintang regime, and must be eliminated by promotion of racial harmony and improvement of the economic status.

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